Western Carolinian.

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TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance*....but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they may not be attended to.

United States' Laws,

Passed at the First Session of the 20th Congress.

No. 1.

An act making partial appropriations for the support of government during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated towards the support of Government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, viz:

For compensation granted by law to the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and their officers, four hundred and seventy-one thousand and eight hundred dollars.

For the expenses of fire wood, stationary, printing, and other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, one hundred and six thousand two hundred and three dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sums herein appropriated shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved: 2d Jan. 1828.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

STAGE LINE

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.

THE subscriber having purchased this route of Mr John Moreing, Jun. respectfully informs the public that no exertions in his power shall be wanting to render it as expeditious, safe and comfortable as it has hitherto been under the superintendence of its former indefatigable and worthy owner.

There will be no changes in the route. The Stage, as usual, will continue to run from Raleigh to Salisbury, *via* Pittsborough and Ashborough, once a week. It leaves Raleigh every Friday at 2 o'clock, P. M. and arrives at Salisbury on Monday at 10 o'clock, A. M. Price of passage from Raleigh to Salisbury, 7 dollars, and at the same rate for any distance on the route. All trunks and other baggage taken into the Stage, shall be delivered at the place to which they are directed, on the responsibility of the subscriber. The subscriber hazards nothing in saying that this is the nearest, cheapest and most agreeable route from Raleigh to Salisbury; and he, therefore, with the greater confidence solicits public patronage.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, Jr.

January 8, 1828. 3mt14

THE HORSE NORTH-CAROLINIAN,

WILL stand in Salisbury, the ensuing Spring, the season to commence about the 15th, of March. His pedigree, and other particulars, will be made known in handbills, in due time. JOSIAH TURNER.

Hillsboro', Jan. 7th, 1828. 4t0

YOUNG SIR ARCHY.

BY the celebrated Racer, Sir Archy, of Roanoke, out of an Eagle mare; will stand the next season at the Store of Burton & Clayton, at Beatty's Ford, part of his time; and part at some convenient stand about mid-way between this and Salisbury. He is a Horse of great power and vigor; seven years old the next spring, upwards of 16 hands high. Particulars will be made known before the commencement of the season.

Beatty's Ford, Jan. 7th, 1828. 4t0

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, a few days since, a small gray *PONY*, roached and docked. Also, a bay *FILLY* with him, about eighteen months old; the filly is large for her age, and the pony very small. A liberal price will be given for them if delivered, or information where they may be taken up.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND.

Salisbury, Jan. 18th, 1828. 9t

The Editor of the Catawba Journal will publish the above 3 weeks, and send his account.

CARD

E. WILLEY & CO.

(At the Sign of the Mortar and Pestle,)

HAVE just received from New York, a large supply of

Drugs,
Medicines, and
Paints;

which, together with their former stock, make their present assortment replete with the most valuable *Medicines* sold in our country. As they are determined to make this establishment worthy of public patronage, they now offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, the above *Medicines*, &c. on the most reasonable terms.

Physicians in this section of the country, as well as those to the westward, who, heretofore, have been in the habit of supplying themselves with Medicines from the north, and elsewhere, will find it for their *interest* to encourage the efforts of the present proprietors, in making this a useful and permanent stand.

N. B. *Orders* carefully and punctually put up, agreeably to directions; and on the shortest notice. *Salisbury, Nov. 20th*, 1827. 8t9

EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

The 8*th of January* was celebrated with much spirit and cordiality, in Washington City. Many excellent toasts were drank after dinner, and some eloquent addresses made to the company; the one by Mr. Livingston, of Louisiana, was repeatedly cheered and applauded by the company. Immediately on the following toast being given, to wit:

Louisiana.—Its inhabitants have once been proclaimed in war to have "deserved well of the whole people of the United States." In peace they will a second time themselves proclaim it, by their vote at the next election.

Mr. *Livingston*, who was Aid to Genl. Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans, rose & addressed the meeting as follows:

I trust that your indulgence, gentlemen, will excuse me, when I confess that I did not anticipate, even in the gratification of meeting so many personal and political friends, any thing that would fully indemnify me for the regret I cannot but feel in reflecting that duty obliges me to be absent from home on this memorable day. But the terms in which you have been pleased to notice the State, a part of which I have the honor to represent in the council of the nation; the justice you have done to the bravery and patriotism of its inhabitants, is a more than sufficient recompense for any personal privation which circumstances could impose, and the pleasure I derive from this testimony of your approbation of the conduct of my constituents, derives its chief, its only value, from a knowledge that they have deserved it. It is twelve years since the Representatives of the People proclaimed, with one voice, "that the brave Louisianians deserved well of the whole People of the United States for the patriotism, fidelity, zeal, and courage with which they promptly and unanimously stepped forth, under circumstances of imminent danger from a powerful invading army, in defence of all the individual, social, and political rights, held dear by man!!" This higher title of nobility than ever King bestowed, has just been ratified by you, in the enthusiastic applause with which the toast that announced it has been received. These are things, gentlemen, of which a representative may be justly proud—which he may boast of without arrogance, and repeat without being accused of vanity. For, in proportion to the exalted merit of his constituents, must be the consciousness how difficult it is worthily to represent them. While, however, he asserts the justice, he can feel the kindness, of the notice that has been taken of their past services, and express his conviction that they will verify the prediction you have made of their future conduct, (here Mr. Livingston was interrupted by the greatest applause,) he can identify himself with them, if not in their merits, at least in their gratitude, and offer for them, as he now does, thanks for the expressions of fraternal feeling which have just been exhibited, and a solemn assurance, which he pledges himself they will ratify, of attachment to the Union—an adherence to republican principles, on which it is founded, and a strenuous defence of its rights, of their own, whenever either shall be invaded.

At any time this expression of your applause would have excited the most pleasing emotions; but it acquires inestimable value from its being offered on the anniversary of the event by which those testimonials were earned; and in connexion with the name of the man whom they are at this moment hailing as their guest and their deliverer. There is something that elevates, cheers, and exhilarates the mind, in knowing that the same sentiment which animates us, prevades, at the same moment, the breasts of thousands and ten thousands of our fellow citizens; that the same name is repeated with the same enthusiasm, with the same burst of gratitude, in every quarter of the Union; and that they are prompted not by admiration only, and a grateful sense of services performed, but by the design to reward them. (Great applause.) For while we commemorate the anniversary of a glorious victory, our object is to raise him who gained it to the highest civil honors that his country can bestow. I believe, gentlemen, I do not mistake the intentions of one of you in saying so; and it is that circumstance which gives peculiar zest and interest to the feeling which we now indulge. Gratitude, honest national pride, the bright prospects of political success, unite to give the festivity of this day an animation which I have seen approached on one occasion, and one only. It was on the 4th of July, 1800, when, in celebrating the anniversary of our Independence, we were promoting the election of the author of its declaration to the Presidency. Then, as now, we celebrated the service, and promised the reward; and on this occasion, as it was on that, will the promise be triumphantly fulfilled. (Shouts of applause—cries from every part of the room—"*it will! it will!*") Other coincidences might be pointed out, but they will readily be seized by those who recollect the political events of that day, and are conversant with those which are now passing. There are some, however, who insist, that to justify our present choice, the parallel must be perfect; that the military talents which we celebrate, and they are forced to admire, are no evidence of a fitness for civil employment; that they may be united to defects which disqualify for it, and that in the present instance it is eminently the case. If this error can be refuted by a detail of some circumstances, not sufficiently known, connected with the glorious event which we are now celebrating, it will not be inappropriate; and perhaps I may be excused if I interrupt your festivity, while I increase your admiration of him who is the subject of it by relating them. If, from the detail, it should appear that prudence was united to energy—humanity to the highest exertion of courage—a creative genius to provide resources, with wisdom in their employment—courtesy with dignity, in his intercourse with the enemy to whom he was opposed,—a cheerful submission to the laws, when their operation punished him for those acts by which the laws and the constitution were preserved,—and that in the moment of triumph and success, his religion attributed them to the interposition of Heaven as the great cause, and his modesty and justice acknowledged his brave companions in arms, as the means by which they were attained—if this should appear, then more more than enough will be shown to justify the deduction we have made, that these qualities, thus exercised in times of no common danger, are a sure warrant that he will not disappoint the expectations of his country, in any situation in which he may be placed; and make the whole nation join in the enthusiastic admiration with which we have just hailed the annunciation of his name.

The victory we celebrate is matter of history. It will always form one of the brightest pages in that of our country; but no one can appreciate it truly, who does not know the state of the country immediately previous to that achievement. Louisiana had then but just been admitted into the Union, of which it formed the remotest part. Its population was thin, and a great part of it, consisting of slaves, added nothing to its means of defence, but required, on the contrary, a constant force to prevent its becoming a domestic enemy of the most dangerous kind. Our remote situation, pressing dangers nearer the seat of government, and other causes, had caused us to be left in a state of utter destitution, and dependent for the defence on our own resources. A country accessible by numerous inlets from the sea, was left undefended by any fortifications except two; the principal much dilapidated, ill provided, and inadequately garrisoned; the other, incapable of the slightest defence. A few gun boats were the only maritime defence for those approaches, a flat bottomed frigate, which would have proved effectual in the shallow waters that surrounded the coast, by some extraordinary policy or culpable neglect, was left unfinished. The military force was two incomplete regiments, a militia badly armed, and a battalion of city volunteers. Two or three field pieces, and a howitzer, formed our park of artillery—and our arsenal contained no arms; even the necessary and common article of flints was totally wanting. The magazines alone were well provided. This was the state of our defence immediately previous to the month of December. We had long been cut off from any intercourse with the sea by a blockading squadron, which it was known preceded the arrival of a formidable fleet, bearing an invading army of the most imposing force, from their number, their discipline, the excellence of their appointments, and the reputation of the Generals who commanded them.

To add to the difficulties of our situation, there was division. Let me not be misunderstood; not disaffection, but that confusion which naturally arises in times of danger, when there is no head, or one in which there is no confidence. Committees of defence were named by the citizens, exhortations were made to resist the enemy, and show that the insulting confidence he had expressed in the want of attachment of a large portion of the State to the Union, was false. Funds were endeavored to be raised, every thing was done to show that the inhabitants were disposed to defend themselves and their country; but every effort demonstrated that, without further aid, the struggle would be ineffectual. That aid at length arrived in the person of the Commanding General. From the moment of his arrival, the confidence of the inhabitants in him begot confidence in themselves. He visited the forts; he organized the scanty force which was placed under his command; he addressed to them the inspiring language which promised future victory: he addressed their passions, their prejudices,—and above all, their love of country and of glory. He contrasted the fearful consequences of defeat, and the shameful results of submission, to themselves, to their wives, their children, and their country, with the honors and safety of the victory which he confidently promised. He spoke to the inhabitants of different origin, the language best calculated to excite national enthusiasm, and to direct it to the common defence. This was the great, the important operation. In organizing this moral and physical force, the foundation was laid for the great work that followed; and I hope I may be allowed to say, there never were better materials provided for these causes to operate upon, than were found in my constituents. National prejudices were converted into the noblest emulation.—The sedentary and luxurious habits of a city life were, with alacrity, exchanged for the toils of service in a most inclement season: independence of action, for strict discipline, a life of ease and safety, for one of toil and exposure. A post of honor and of danger was promised to the city battallion and a corps of city riflemen, the ranks of which were not then half filled, and instantly the names of the most respectable citizens were inscribed on the muster rolls. Nor was this spirit confined to a particular corps, the body of the militia were equally zealous, and, never calculating the difference of numbers or discipline, all were found at their posts when the hour of conflict arrived. But although all were ready, yet the number was comparatively small. Some were unarmed, others were necessarily posted with a view to interior defence; and the nature of the country called for a dispersion of this little force to guard its numerous inlets. In the mean time, by forced marches, our brave and generous neighbours had run to our assistance. At length the storm which had been gathering, and of which Jackson and his little band had calmly waited the approach, burst over them. Our little naval force, after a most gallant defence, fell into the hands of our invaders, and facilitated their operations; an out-post which guarded one of the principal inlets was surprised, and advancing through an uninhabited and uninhabitable country, the enemy was within seven miles of the city, on the banks of the river, before he was discovered. This was at two in the afternoon of one of the shortest days in the year. All the disposable force was collected from different points. Before the sun had set, fifteen hundred men, the greater part of which were militia, some of whom were armed only with pikes, were on their march, with a perfect knowledge that they were about to attack in the open field, three times their number, of the best disciplined, best appointed troops in the world. They advanced as gaily, as cheerfully as if they were going to a feast like this, and before it was well night they were in the midst of their enemy's camp.

The remains of our gallant little navy, a single schooner, under the brave Patterson, who himself took the command of this small force, poured destruction into their ranks. And the scene of slaughter, the obstinate nature of the conflict has been well described in the memoirs of a British officer, who does justice to the bravery, though he mistakes the numbers of our troops. This master stroke of energy and decision, in its consequences saved the country, and led to the more important result which closed the glorious but short campaign. None but such a leader would have planned such an attack; none but such troops would have enabled him to execute it with success. This taught the enemy to respect our courage; it led him to overrate our numbers; and made him wait for his decisive attack, until the position so judiciously chosen after the action, was placed in a sufficient state of defence to become the theatre of a future and signal victory.

We have taken a rapid view of the military operations. Let us examine what followed. From the state of things which I have described, the most energetic measures were necessary to insure the safety of the country. Supplies and arms must be procured, troops must be raised, intelligence must be prevented from reaching the enemy; and a source of danger was to be guarded against, which, although for the honor of the country I am most happy to say was perfectly imaginary, yet the commanding general was justified in believing to exist. Before his arrival the Governor of the State (under honest but mistaken impressions) had confidentially advised him, that discontent existed in an alarming degree, in the State; and that the legislature itself was not free from suspicion. With the impression which this notice was calculated to produce, on his arrival for the first time in the country, unacquainted with the language spoken by a majority of the people, he thought himself obliged to assume such powers as alone could defeat the schemes of disaffection if it existed, and to provide the means of defence, which the Government had neglected totally to do. This could not be done while the civil power was suffered to perform its usual functions; and he took, after severe deliberation, the decisive step of proclaiming martial law. He knew the responsibility he incurred; he knew to what he exposed himself; that if ever there was an act of deliberate self devotion, it was the one for which he has been reproached as an unjustifiable assumption of powers. He was persuaded that the country would be lost unless he sacrificed himself, and risked what he valued infinitely more than life—risked his reputation for patriotism, and regard to the constitution of his country for its preservation. He did this deliberately. He knew the risk; God knew his purpose, and his own conscience approved it. Although he took the responsibility, yet others participated when the danger pressed, in acknowledging the necessity under which he acted. The legislature assumed the power of the general government, and laid an embargo. The judge, without bail, discharged persons committed for capital offences. And none of the authorities intimated any disapprobation of his proceeding, while the danger lasted. When it ceased to press them, as, he had anticipated, the darker passions began to work. They assumed the garb of attachment to the laws and the constitution, and he was brought before a court to answer for the acts by which the country had been saved. There he silenced the murmurs of an indignant audience; he calmed the apprehensions of the judge who was about to condemn him; and offered to interpose his person to protect the tribunal from disturbance. There he would have entered on his defence; he would have stated the necessity under which he acted; and raised the great question, whether acts done against the letter of the law, not only to preserve its spirit but its very existence, were to be punished by the law: acts from which no private aggrandizement, gratification, or emolument could accrue to him who did them, but from which he could expect nothing but personal inconvenience and vexation. He was not permitted to proceed, and was condemned to pay a heavy fine, which he immediately discharged, and for which he refused the unanimous offer of the inhabitants to be reimbursed. And when, in spite of his exertions, he was borne in triumph by the grateful citizens, he used the first interval which the expression of their applause would permit, to address them. He told them, that two great lessons might be learned from the events which had happened since he had been among them. The first was, never to despair; however inadequate might be the apparent means, never to despair of the defence of their country; never to refuse any sacrifice that might be necessary for its preservation, and, whenever the danger was past, to submit cheerfully to the operation of the laws, even when they punished acts which were done to preserve them.—That, for his own part, he knew that what he had done could only be justified by necessity; and to prevent that necessity from being made the pretext for oppression, it was perhaps right that he who resorted to it should undergo the penalty of the law, and find his indemnity in the approbation of his own conscience, and the evidence that his acts were done only to serve his country.

It is impossible to describe the burst of applause with which these words, worthy of a Roman of the republic, were received; and they have sunk deep into the minds of all who heard them.

(Here the speaker was again interrupted with marks of interest and approbation that lasted a considerable time. He at length proceeded.)

I have spoken of the courtesy which characterized his communications with the enemy: and I will relate one circumstance, which not only proves that, but a humane disposition, attentive to the danger of the humblest individuals even in the enemy's ranks. Among other volunteers who served under him, was a brave man, once distinguished as a General in the armies of Republican France.—Hombert,—who, with a handful of men, invaded Ireland, and had nearly penetrated to its capital. This gentleman had obtained permission to raise an independent corps, and, in order to fill it, had, by some incorrect representations, induced some of the English prisoners to enlist. When

it was known to General Jackson, he disapproved of the proceeding. A cartel had been signed for the exchange of prisoners, and each one who should be kept under pretence of such enlistment, would prolong the captivity of one of our fellow-citizens. However, the English prisoners who had signed their names for enlistment, complained of some deception; but their act was known to their fellow-soldiers, and they feared punishment if they were exchanged. Under these circumstances, the General, confiding in the magnanimity and generosity of the British commander, and judging of his character and feelings from his own, acquainted him with the circumstances, and said that it would afford him the highest satisfaction to learn that no inquiry should be made to the prejudice of the men, on their return. His confidence was not misplaced. There is an instinct by which brave and honorable men know each other. General Lambert answered him nearly in these words: "On the subject of the prisoners, I have only to remark that feeling and honorable conduct which has characterized every transaction in which I have had the honor to be concerned with you, you may rely upon it I shall take no retrospective view of the conduct of any of the men returned, and shall find reason for discontinuing an inquiry, should it be brought before me in any other manner."

Who is there, on reading this correspondence, who does not admire the humane feelings of the one, the courteous compliance and gentleman like language of the other of these brave men, then at the head of hostile armies? Who is there who can believe that he who was thus tender of the lives of his enemy's soldiers, would unnecessarily and cruelly take those of his own? Who is there who loves his country, and his country's honor, who does not spurn the foul calumny which at once would tarnish both?

I should occupy more time than such an occasion would allow, were I to relate all the circumstances which show his humanity to the wounded prisoners who were taken, to the number that were left to his care when the enemy retired, and his constant and unwearied attention to the men under his command. He treated and spoke to them as his children; and that they returned his confidence by good conduct may be inferred from the honorable and extraordinary fact, that not a single punishment was inflicted for a miltary offence during the campaign.

One more allusion to these days, and I have done.

If there be any occasion in which a man may be excused if he should forget the moderation and humility which only accompanies true merit, it is the moment of triumph, when a conqueror who has led his countrymen to victory, and has saved his country from subjugation, is received by the grateful acclamations of his fellow citizens on his return—When his way is strewed with flowers by the hands of those whom he has protected from violation; when the "pealing anthem swells the note of praise," and the incense of the altar perfumes the air, at such a time as this, he must have a large share of self command who is not intoxicated with popular applause, elevated in his own opinion by the praises he receives, and incline to attribute to himself all the merit of an achievement in which he had the principal, but not the only share. Yet, on such an occasion, the man who has been represented as the proud ferocious warrior, arrogating all things to himself, regardless of the rights of others, and unmindful of his duty to God or man, when met at the door of the Temple by the venerable prelate who bore witness to the piety with which he had ascribed to the Divine Power the success with which he had been blessed, presented him with the Victory's Crown of Laurel, when all things combined to raise his opinion of himself, and make him forgetful of what was due to others, he did not place on his own brows the crown that was offered, but modestly received it on behalf of the "brave men," (whom he honored with the endearing title) of "his brethren in arms," and expressed his chief satisfaction to be, that the victory was obtained with so litte loss, and that not a cypress leaf was mingled in the chaplet that was presented to him. Now, as hypocrisy is not one of the vices with which he has been reproached, we must presume these expressions of piety and humility to be sincere, and they do certainly give a new lustre to his merit.

I cannot, gentlemen, I ought not, to conclude without paying that tribute which I know my constituents would blame me for omitting on their behalf, to the gallant volunteers from Tennessee, and the brave troops from Kentucky and Mississippi, who aided in those times that tried men's souls. Never will their services be forgotten; and the names of Coffee, Carroll, and Adair, will be for ever associated with that of Jackson, in our memory, and taught to our offspring, to the latest posterity, who will be bred up to indentify themselves and their interest with the West.

Gentlemen, I have felt deeply, felt gratefully, your kind attention to my constituents, and only regret that they are not represented here by one more capable of expressing it.

(Mr. L. sat down amidst the loudest cheers, which were continued long after he had taken his seat.)

We select a few more of the tosts drank on this occasion.

Andrew Jackson.—The next President of the United States. The same talent which healed dissentions, created resources, inspired confidence, and led peaceful citizens to glorious victory, will unite the patriotism of the country, direct its energies, and seconded by Legislative wisdom, conduct us to prosperity and honor.

The will of the People.—The only sovereign known to our laws—let those tremble who have disobeyed it, "for the day of reckoning is at hand."

The President of the day, in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, gave the following:

The West—Mr. Jefferson's favorite West—The result of the late elections in Kentucky, proves that it is yet "a barrier against the degeneracy of public opinion from our original and free principles."

By Mr. Calhoun, Vice President of the United States. *The General Government*—Created to advance the interest of the whole, it may last for ever, by confining its action to its appropriate sphere, and diffusing its benefits equally to all of the parts.

By Andrew Stevenson, Speaker of the House of Representatives. *The reserved rights and sovereignty of the States.* The life boat of our Union and Independence, and the most efficient barrier to national tyranny!

By Mr. Cheves. The best Statesmen of the late war. The heroes of the Army and Navy.

The Hon. Mr. Isacks, of Tennessee, being called on for a toast, (and by many for a speech,) rose and said: "Tennessee has no language to express the full measure of her grateful feeling—the tongue that speaks for her is in the nation's mouth."

By the Hon. Mr. Carson. *The 8th of January.* May it be hereafter celebrated, not less for the triumph of the people over their domestic, than their foreign enemies.

By the Hon. Mr. Sprigg. *The amiable consort of the patriotic and chivalric Jackson:*

"May curses couple with his name,
Who blights a helpless woman's fame."

By the Hon. Mr. Hamilton. May our country have passed to its credit, the difference between that man who has vanquished a living Hero, and him who is only able to spit his venom on the grave of a dead one.

By Hon. Mr Branch. *Littleton Waller Tazewell.* His head, a council; his integrity, a shield.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 7.—Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, moved the publication of a document now in the War Office, containing a list of the officers and soldiers of the Revolution who are entitled to Bounty Lands, whereupon some debate arose, which resulted in the adoption of a motion made by Mr. Branch, to refer the propriety and the manner of the publication to the consideration of the Judiciary Committee. Some time was spent in Executive business.

Thursday, Jan. 8.—The Senate did not sit to day.

Wednesday, Jan. 9.—A bill was reported, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, for the relief of Mrs. Susan Decatur, widow of the late Com. Stephen Decatur. Several memorials in favor of, and several in opposition to the Woollens Bill were presented, read, and referred. A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Eaton, in relation to the repair and preservation of the Pennsylvania avenue. An hour or two was also spent in the consideration of Executive business.

Thursday, Jan. 10.—The bill for printing and binding 60,000 copies of the Military Tactics was considered, amended, and ordered to a third reading. The consideration of the bill for abolishing Imprisonment for Debt was resumed; and, after a long discussion, some amendments were adopted, and the Senate adjourned without taking the question on ordering the bill to be engrossed.

Friday, Jan. 11.—The bill for printing and binding 60,000 copies of the Military Tactics was read a third time and passed. The consideration of the bill for abolishing Imprisonmet for Debt was resumed, and, after a long debate on amendments which were offered and rejected, it was, on motion of Mr. Noble, postponed to, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

Mondoy, January 14.

Various memorials and petitions were presented and referred to their appropriate Committees.

The President communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the affairs of the several incorporated Banks of this District, up to the close of the year 1827.

The Senate, at an early hour, went into the consideration of executive business. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 7.—A great many petitions and resolutions were presented and referred. After which, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auterive. This is the question which occupied the House, in Committee, during part of Friday; a discussion having risen on the allowance claimed by Mr. Livingston for injury done to a slave. The discussion was resumed with some warmth, and the Committee, after some observations by Mr. Wright of New York, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Storrs, and Mr. Drayton, who only opened his argument, rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Tuesday Jan. 8.—Mr. Hamilton offered a resolution, to refer it to the Committee on the Library to consider the expediency of employing Washington Alston to paint a Picture of the Battle of New Orleans, to be placed in one of the vacant niches in the Rotunda. Mr. Ingersoll moved an amendment, to strike out the name of the arist, and insert "some suitable artist." This modification was accepted. Mr. Dwight moved to amend by adding the battles of Bunker Hill, Monmouth, Princeton, and the attack on Quebec; and Mr Bremer, in order that posterity might have a fair opportunity of judging of that transaction, suggested that another painting be placed along side of the victory of New Orleans, representing the meeting of the Hartford Convention, which was in full session at the same time. He therefore moved to amend the amendment by adding, "and also the meeting of the Hartford Convention" Mr Everett also suggested that the resolution be made more general Mr. Storrs moved to amend the resolution, by making the inquiry embrace any naval actions which might be proper subjects. A motion for adjournment was then made—Ayes 91; Nays 92. Mr. Hamilton then moved to suspend the rule which limits the time devoted to motions and resolutions to one hour. His object was to obtain a vote on the resolution. The House refused to suspend the rule, and then adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 9.—The House was entirely occupied with the resolution offered by Mr. Hamilton on Tuesday, referring it to the Committee on the Library to inquire into the expediency of employing a suitable artist to paint the battle of New-Orleans for one of the vacant pannels of the rotunda. A great many attempts were made to take away the exclusive character of the resolution, by embracing in it the battles of Monmouth, Bunker-Hill, Princeton, Quebec, Bridgewater, Chippewa, and the Naval battles on Lake Erie and Lake Champlain, but all of them failed. The resolution was then amended on motion of Mr. Randolph, by making the referrence to a Select Committee. The final question, after the Ayes and Noes had been taken five times on the several amendments, was then put, and the resolution was rejected. Ayes 98—Noes 103.

Thursday, Jan. 10.—The day was occupied in the discussion of a motion to commit a biil to cancel a certain bond given for the exportation of certain slaves, and on the bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auterive.

Friday, Jan. 11.—The House was occupied in discussion, in Committee of the whole, of the Bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auterive. Mr Livingston withdrew his amendment, stating that it had led to a discussion of a character which he had not anticipated. Mr. Curley immediately renewed the motion to amend, stating that if the question was calculated to produce excitement, it was then too late to remedy the evil. The committee was addressed by Messrs. Bunner, of New York, Dorsey, Livingston, Gurley, Randolph, and Ingham. On motion of Mr. P P. Barbour (four or five rising simultaneously to address the Chair) the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. A Resolution was introduced by Mr. Sloane, of Ohio, calling on the Secretary of War for some information on the subject of the Court Martial on the militia men at Mobile, &c. which will be taken up on Monday.

Mr. Lea moved the following resolutions: which, by the rule, lie on the table one day:

1. *Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House the report of the Commissioners appointed to negotiate with the Cherokee Indians for certain portions of their land, under an act of Congress, approved March 8, 1827.

2 *Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House the report of the Board of Engineers on the survey of a route for a contemplated canal to connect the waters of Hiwassee and Conasauga rivers, in the State of Tennessee. Agreed to on Monday.

Mr. Weems rose to submit the following: "Whereas, suspicions are abroad in our land, touching the economy of our Government, and the improper application of the public money: And, whereas it is at all times meet and proper for the Representatives of the people to guard their property, as well as their freedom, so, also, it is equally their duty to protect the character of their officers:

Therefore, *Resolved*, That the Committee on Public Expenditures, who have, by the 65th rule of this House, this subject more particularly committed to their charge, than any other Committee, be requested forthwith to inform this House whether it be compatible with their other duties, to enter upon that sort of rigid examination necessary, be comporting with the several laws making appropriations, the disbursements under them, and the vouchers in support of them, according to the spirit and intention of the said rule, and the objects herein specified; And also to report, if necessary, what further provisions and arrangements are wanted to add to the economy of the Departments, and the accountability of their officers."

The question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative, 61 to 55.

The House adjourned until Monday.

Monday, January 14.

A number of petitions and memorials were presented, which were referred to the appropriate committees. Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial praying for a further protection for agriculture by increasing the duties on spirits, hemp, and other articles. Mr. Drayton presented a memorial from the Legislature of S. Carolina, against any further increase of tariff duties, &c. Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the appropriation bill for 1828; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Sloane's resolution calling for information from the Secretary of War, relative to the six militiamen called forth some debate, until the hour had elapsed for considering resolutions postponed it. Mr. Wickliffe made a motion to amend the resolution, which Mr. Sloane opposed. Several reports were presented and referred. Mr. Randolph after several remarks on the manner in which his speeches were reported, &c. made a motion to refer the standing rules of the House to a Select Committee, which was adopted. The House then adjourned.

Can a slave be considered as private property?

Our readers may recollect, that in the first session of the last Congress, Mr. Martindale, from the committee of claims reported adversely to the claim of Larche, whose negro was pressed into service at New Orleans and there killed, on the ground that *Negroes were persons, in whose hands Government had a right to place arms in time of war!*—An animated debate has arisen, during the present session upon a point somewhat similar, in which the question was made, "whether a slave can be considered as private property or not?" The debate arose upon an amendment offered by Mr. Livingston to a report of the committee of claims upon the petition of Marigny D Auterive, whose slave had been impressed into the service of the United States at New Orleans, during the last war, and was then injured. The committee were willing to remunerate Mr. D'Auterive for some other property injured at the same time, but not for his slave. Mr. Livingston's amendment was to allow him remuneration for the slave also.

Mr. Clarke, of New York, one of the committee, said "he regarded slaves as *persons* not as *property*." "He was of opinion that the right of government to use slaves for public defence was vielded by the states when the constitution was formed. The right of impressment, under this concession, he was of opinion, resided in the government. They were not to stop, in a moment of imminent danger, to ask if a man was *white* or *black*, but merely if he was able to wield a *musket and bayonet*."

Against doctrines so iniquitous and so subversive of southern rights and southern security, that faithful champion of the constitution, Mr. Randolph, said, among other things "that whether persons can or cannot be property, or allow that the Federal Government can, at any time, or under any circumstances, touch it directly or indirectly, is a question with which the Federal Government had nothing to do,—with which it never had any thing, never can have any thing to do; for the instant it lays its unhallowed hands on that ark of our safety, it ceases to be a government. This question was settled two hundred years ago; it was settled when the first cargo of Africans was sold in our market. And what is the difference between persons and property, as if there were an incompatibility on this point? There is no difference: there can be none. Property is the creature of the law. What the law makes property, is property. What it does not, is not property. Here, and here alone, exists the distinction." "Slaves are made property by law, and you cannot make them other than property any more than you can interfere in the payment of the national debt of Great Britain."

Our slave-holders will be surprised at hearing northern politicians openly declare that *slaves are not property*.

N. C. Jour.

Maj. Gen. Scott of the United States army, arrived at New Orleans on the 14th ult. to command the Division of the South, Gen. Gaines passing to the Northern Division.

Salisbury:

FEBRUARY 5th, 1828.

JACKSON MEETING

The citizens of Rowan county who are friendly to the election of *Andrew Jackson* as President, and *John C. Calhoun* as Vice President of the United States, are requested to attend a public meeting at the court-house in the town of Salisbury, on Friday, the 22d day of February next, for the purpose of appointing Delegates, to confer with such others as may be designated in Davidson and Montgomery counties, in nominating a candidate for Jackson and Calhoun Elector in this district; and in adopting such other measures as may be deemed advisable in promoting the cause of the People.

January 26th, 1828. t2

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

The friends of the administration, and those who are opposed to the election of Andrew Jackson as President of the United States, are requested to attend at the court-house in the town of Salisbury, on Wednesday, the 20th day of February, 1828, to devise such measures as they may think best calculated to attain the end in view.

January 19, 1828. t2

JACKSON MEETING in IREDELL.

Pursuant to previous notice, on Monday the 21st inst. a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Iredell county, friendly to the election of Gen. *Andrew Jackson* to the next Presidency, assembled at the court-house in Statesville.

Gen. George L. Davidson was called to the chair: Col. Abner F. Caldwell, James Thompson, Esq. and Capt. Milton Campbell, were appointed secretaries.

The meeting being thus organized, Samuel King, Esq. explained the object of the meeting, in a truly plain yet able and animated address, which added much to the dignity and importance of the meeting, and gave high satisfaction to the assembly.

On motion of John Mushat, Esq. a committee was appointed to prepare and present an address and resolutions, expressive of the wishes of the meeting. The following persons were then nominated and appointed to compose said committee, viz: John Mushat, Esq. Samuel King, Esq. Col. A. F. Caldwell, Jas. Thompson, Esq. Capt. Milton Campbell, Thos. Kerr, Jos. W. Murdock, Esq. Pinkney Caldwell, Esq. Jas. McClelland, Esq. William P. Cowan, Nicholas Norton, Capt. Andrew King, John Moore, Esq. John Feimster, and Scarlet Glascock, sen. After having retired for some time, the committee returned and presented the following address and resolutions:

Fellow-Citizens: The design of our meeting has already been made known, and ably explained. It is important, and cannot but enlist the feelings and excite the zealous yet solemn and candid attention of the friend of his country. Possessed of the intelligence necessary to a correct and dignified understanding of their rights, and taught by the history of the governments that have been, the danger of suffering without remonstrance the slightest encroachments upon their privileges, the American people, with a vigilance not only laudable but peculiar to themselves, have opposed the assumption and exercise of power which might violate the constitution or impair their liberties. While this vigilance exists, the innovator upon their rights, although artful and cunning, must be unsuccessful; and it can only be under the influence of the hope that this vigilance has become languid or extinct, that he will be induced to continue or renew his factious enterprise. Hence in governments where the people have lost their rights, and been ingulphed in wretchedness and slavery, their ruin, though in many cases rapid, has been generally effected by degrees. Fearing lest the transition from the enjoyment of wonted privileges might either be too sudden or too great, the enemy of the liberties of mankind has always studiously concealed his unhallowed designs, or endeavored to diminish the importance of the right he assailed. By such means have nations been lulled into thoughtless security, not suspecting danger until oppression's yoke proclaimed to others what they felt, and proved their ruin to be inevitable. Those ancient Republics, whose glory and felicity have been described by the faithful historian, live on *record* to give us lessons of wisdom, and guard us against the intrigue and corruption of men who, amidst the highest pretensions of patriotism, were sacrificing their country's liberties on the altar of the most unholy ambition. And, fellow citizens, is there no danger of such evils among ourselves? From the imperfection and depravity of human nature, freedom from danger of this kind ought not to be expected; and if expected by any, such expectations must be entertained in opposition to facts. The wisdom of our Fathers, who framed for us a constitution or bond of union, foresaw that such evils would spring up among us; and, with a precaution unequalled by earthly legislators, made provision either to prevent their taking root, or to check their growth and exterminate them before they arrived at maturity. Thus far these provisions have been effectual; and while the same virtue actuates and governs the American people that has appeared so conspicuous in times that are past, unhallowed ambition will only add to the disgrace and ignominy of its wretched subjects. The people possess the physical power, and in governments like our's, have the right of electing their rulers. Being thus sovereign, although the veil of delusion may for a time overspread their minds and cause them to lose sight of their privileges, yet if intelligent they will rise in their majesty, rend asunder the veil, and assert their rights; for one, and not the least of the excellencies of our government is, that the Ruler is dependant upon and accountable to the people for his conduct. While, therefore, political virtue predominates, and intelligence, the foundation of that virtue, is promoted, we have little to fear. But the moment the people, through avarice, luxury, or political corruption, become ignorant of their rights, and forget their interests therewith connected, the cloud of ruin begins to gather. The noble exertions of a few who still stand between the "living and the dead," may for a time stay its gathering and avert its angry aspect: yet it will again collect, and the short calm will only render the shock of its burst more terrible.

We assemble, then, not to calumniate nor detract from any merit to which the Rulers of our government are justly entitled; but to give and receive information respecting them, and the measures they pursue and advocate; to express our opinions with candor, and fearlessly, on a subject of the highest magnitude, and at this time exciting an interest not even surpassed by that which existed on the first election of Jeffer-

son to the office of President. In the days of the administration of that sage and patriot, what was the political stand made and the course followed by our present chief Magistrate? We find him opposing, with a species of vehemence always indicative of a bad cause, measures which experience (whose evidence is irresistible) has proved to be the effect of that wisdom and foresight which, with prophetic glance, penetrated the veil of futurity, and saw with a light distinct and enrapturing, what would advance the glory and promote the interests of a nation destined to move among others as one of the first political importance. It was not therefore to be expected, that a party whose understandings were either two limited to foresee those future glories and interests of our country, or whose minds were so strongly warped by prejudice as to denounce the measures calculated to advance and promote them, would long stand before such superior wisdom and candor. Times were to be changed; and did our present chief Ruler believe, that in order still to float on the popular current, he must change with them! The change of his political course was indeed sudden; but as we do not pretend to know the heart, we forbear to condemn the motives inducing thereto; yet we confidently assert, that, to suppose it possible, upon the common and established principles of the philosophy of the human mind, for an individual through sincere and upright motives, suddenly to abandon a system of politics, matured, conscientiously adopted, and steadily pursued, for a number of years, is as absurd as to suppose, upon the principles of Natural Philosophy, that the same individual could create a world. We might recall to your recollection the pledge of the Oracle of the present administration, relative to the willingness of our present chief magistrate to barter away the interests of the Western States, which interests are immediately and necessarily connected with the free navigation of that mighty stream the Mississippi, which bears on its bosom to a ready market the richest productions of the most fertile part of the U. States. We might indeed turn your attention to scenes accompanying the last Presidential election, and ask how it came to pass that the voice and wishes of the people were disregarded by their representatives? How it came to pass that the strenuous advocate for the right of instruction so suddenly changed his opinion, or at least by his conduct denied the right he once advocated? Or how it came to pass that the present Secretary (as the event proved) could give his friends to understand, previous to the election, that his elevation to the office he now holds depended upon, or would be rendered certain by, the election of the present Chief Magistrate? A faithful answer to these interrogatories will prove to the candid and impartial inquirer after truth, the existence of a combination disgraceful to the rulers, and dangerous to the rights of a free people.

Unpleasant and evilly ominous in relation to the correctness and purity of the present administration, are the facts which were disclosed by the appointment of Ministers to the British government. It cannot be denied, that a man so decrepid by disease and the infirmities of old age, as to be rendered unable to serve as a Senator of the United States, was the first appointed. What did the event prove? It proved that the appointment was at least injudicious, for he was obliged to return without effecting the business upon which he had been sent. Who was his successor? A man who had sat in the councils of the seditious, aiding and abetting their treasonable projects. To give you an example of folly and extravagance in the present administration of the government, which the wise and sober-minded of our own and all succeeding ages do and will consider as the "miserable abortion" of political fanaticism, we need only name the *Panama Congress*; concerning which, however, our surprise might be expected to be somewhat diminished, by attending to the bold, unprecedented, and unconstitutional language employed by our present Chief Ruler, when in his first Message to Congress he expressed his sentiments on this subject.

Fellow-citizens: are not the times out of joint? Is there not something rotten in the administration of our government? Is there no need of reform, when the confidence of the people in their rulers is shaken, if not entirely destroyed? Yea, is there not danger, that unless a remedy be applied to our political maladies, the whole body will soon be affected, when, alas! a cure will be impossible! We are aware that the cry of *faction*, will be raised by our political opponents. We only, in a friendly manner, express a hope that they will first endeavor to understand the term correctly. We disavow all secret machinations against those who differ from us in opinion; and without arrogance, we deny that we are actuated by busy and turbulent spirits, for the purpose of promoting selfish ends. We speak our sentiments with the frankness and intrepidity of freemen. Our great object is the good and prosperity of our common country, whose liberties our Fathers purchased with their blood and treasure, and have handed them down to us, that we might transmit them to our successors, unsullied in their lustre, and undiminished in their power to bless. Guided by such views, we believe it to be of the utmost importance that the individual clothed with the highest office in our government, ought to be incorruptible in his integrity, inflexible in his patriotism, œconomical in his views of national policy, and uninfluenced by selfish motives in the exercise of the power given to him by the constitution. Give to us a man distinguished by qualifications like these, (call him *Military Chieftain*, or by any other name you please) and there is a hope that the administration of our government will be restored to its pristine purity.

Where shall such an one be found? On this subject, with a large and respectable portion of the people of this state and of the U. States, we believe that in Gen. ANDREW JACKSON these qualifications exist in an eminent degree. His integrity and patriotism are above suspicion; his œconomical views of national policy, and his disinterestedness, are known and acknowledged.

Your committee, then, believe, 1st. That the present administration of the national government is extravagant and prodigal, selfish and unwise; and ought therefore to be reformed.—If additional evidence of the truth of this proposition be demanded, we refer the inquirer to the conduct of the members of the Cabinet, visiting different states, and various places, for the purpose of promoting electioneering purposes; conduct not only unprecedented, but unequall'd in disgrace in the annals of our country.

2d. That a reform cannot be effected, or effected with that speed and facility which the exigencies of our country require, while the present Chief Magistrate holds the office of President.

3d. That the best interests of our country do therefore loudly call for a change of persons, to whom by the constitution the administration of the government is entrusted.

4th. That it is the duty of all those who wish to preserve our Republican institutions in safety, and transmit them to posterity in their purity, to use all honorable and lawful means to effect such a change. Therefore,

Firstly, Resolved, that we will unite with our fellow-citizens throughout the U. States, in supporting Gen. *Andrew Jackson* for the next President; and that, as we have full confidence in the ability, the integrity and patriotism of *John C. Calhoun*, we will support him for Vice President.

Secondly, Resolved, that Gen. George L. Davidson, Samuel King, Esq. James Thompson, Esq. John Moore, Esq. and Col. A. F. Caldwell, be appointed as Delegates, to meet with others from the counties comprising the district, to choose an Elector to be placed on the general ticket; and that said five compose the Committee of Correspondence, regulating the time and place of meeting of said delegates, and all other business therewith connected.

Thirdly, Resolved, that said delegates be instructed to give their votes to no one as an Elector, unless perfectly satisfied that, if elected, he will give his vote for Gen. A. Jackson as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice President.

Fourthly, Resolved, that John Mushat, Esq Franklin Davidson, Esq. William L. Davidson, Capt. Andrew King, Elihu King, Scarlet Glascock, sen. Horace Redman, Esq. Jos. M. Bogle, Esq. John Feimster, John McLelland, Henry M. Smith, David Sigmand, F. M. Alexander, James P. McRee, Esq. Jas. Sloan, Capt. Jas. S. Byers, Wm. F. Cowan, P. Caldwell, Esq. Whitfield Kerr, Jacob Kibler, Esq. Joseph Murdock, Esq. Thos. Kerr, Nicholas Norton, Capt. M. Campbell, Wm. A. Shepherd, Wm. C. Worke, Richard Sullivan, Samuel Welch, Henry Bustle, Jas. Guy, Wm. Scott, Samuel Tomlinson, Robert Young, Neil McKay, Jacob Tipps, Alexander Lackey, Edward Journey, Capt. Thomas Tucker, Thos. James, James James, Wm. Calahan, Wm. Butler, Percival Campbell, Esq. Thos. M. Campbell, George W. Cook, Jas. McLelland, Esq. Otho Gillespie, Wm. McEwen, sen. Wm. McEwen, jr. Wm. B. Jones, Hugh Jones, Geo. Thompson, Wiley Gaither, Jno. Young, jr. David Houston, N. Tomlinson, Ezra Sharpe, L. R. White, Milas Potts, William McLelland, David Waddle, David Stephenson, W. Stephenson, sen. Wm. Stephenson, jr. James Stepenson, sen. Col. John McKee, Daniel Matheson, Capt. S. Olby, John Woods, Capt. W. Mears, Col. Thos. Crawford, John Miller, Benjamin Henline, Capt. William Feimster, George Robinson, Benjamin Brevard, Joseph Sharpe, and D. Reece, be appointed a Committee of Correspondence on the part of this meeting, to promote its object.

Fifthly, Resolved, that copies of these proceedings be transmitted to each Militia company, through their Captain, for their approbation.

All which is respectfully submitted, by your committee. (Signed) JOHN MUSHAT, *Chn.*

The question was then put: Are the foregoing address, propositions and resolutians, expressive of the sense of this meeting? Which was carried unanimously in the affirmative, and with a liveliness and spirit of animation, which bespoke the earnestness and sincerity of the vote.

Ordered, that copies of these proceedings be signed by the chairman, and attested by the secretaries, and sent to the Editors of the Western Carolinian, Raleigh Star, and Catawba Journal, for publication.

GEO. L. DAVIDSON, *Ch'n.*

A. F. Caldwell, Jas. Thompson, Milton Campbell, } *Secretaries.*

Congress.—The bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auterive, of Louisiana, which involved the question whether a man has a right to claim remuneration for damage done to a slave while in the service of the United States, passed its third reading in the House of Representatives, on the 23d ult. by a vote of 96 to 92; Messrs. Long and Williams, of this state, voting in the negative.

☞ 'Robert Rakes,' in our next. We shall be pleased to receive other favors on similar (or *any*) subjects, from the same source.

Something like a Duel.—At the dinner given in celebration of the 8th of January, at Washington City, Gen. *Robert Desha*, a member of Congress from Tennessee, gave the following toast:

Edward Livingston, of Louisiana. The first and only *Honor* in the Louisiana political *pack*: though beaten in the Presidential game, by the KNAVE from that State, he shall shine conspicuous, while the KNAVE "will stand before the world as a proven base calumniator, unworthy of public or private confidence, and avoided by every man who has a respect for virtue and for honor."

The *Knave* alluded to in the toast, is *William L. Brent*, a member of congress from Louisiana. Among the letters in Mr Clay's appeal to the public, is one from this Mr. Brent; who, in speaking of Gen. Jackson's letter to Carter Beverly, says "it is the fabrication of a desperate man, who, to obtain his object, dares to assert what he knows to be false." "If Gen. Jackson does not establish his assertion, (which he cannot,) he ought to stand before the world as a proven base calumniator, as unworthy of public or private confidence, and avoided by every man who has a respect for virtue and for honor."

A day or two after Gen. Desha's toast was drank, Mr. Brent came out with a *Card*, in the National Journal, which concludes with the following sentence: "The individual who gave the Toast cannot expect me to take any other notice of it than I have done; but, in concluding, I must be permitted to say, that if any thing personal to me was intended by it, I unequivocalle pronounce such conduct as dishonorably, and at war with every gentlemanly feeling." To this, Gen. Desha replied, in another *Card*; which he concludes as follows: "Neither my respect nor charity for that individual, will induce me to save him from an obligation which the whole character of his communication so piteously discloses." Here the matter rested, Mr. Brent having backed out, and rendered himself contemptible in public estimation. It will be seen that a good part of Gen. Desha's toast, was a quotation from Mr. Brent's letter to Mr. Clay.

Navy Lieutenants: A bill has passed the Senate of the United States, adding ten dollars per month, and one ration per day, to their present pay. The navy surgeons have also petitioned for relief; and it is thought they need it.

Gen. Jackson left Nashville on the 27th Dec. to attend the celebration of the 8th of January at New-Orleans.

Stokes county.—The proceedings of a meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson, at Waughtown, Stokes county, which recommend a general meeting of the citizens of Stokes, to be held at Germanton, on *Tuesday, the 11th of March* next, came too late for insertion this week; they shall have a place in a week or two.

☞ Those citizens in the vicinity of *Waughtown*, Stokes county, friendly to the election of Gen. Jackson as President of the United States, are requested to meet at Waughtown, Saurday the 23d of February, to adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient, in relation to the approaching election.

Anson county.—A large and respectable meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson, was held at Wadesborough, Anson county, on the 17th ult. Col. Picket delivered an animated addres to the meeting, on the subject for which they were convened. After adopting some spirited resolutions, Delegates were appointed, to meet those from the other counties in that district, at Richmond court-house, on the 18th of March, for the purpose of nominating a Jackson candidate for Elector. We understand a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, was made out for publication in our paper; but from some cause, they have failed to reach us.

GREAT FIRE at WILMINGTON.

A most destructive and distressing *Fire*, laid waste the fairest portion of the town of *Wilmington*, in this state, on Saturday morning the 19th ult. The fire originated in a small back building, and was not got under before an entire square was reduced to a heap of ruins. About 50 houses, including 30 stores and 5 dwellings, were burnt, valued, with the goods destroyed in them, at from $100,000 to $130,000, and insured in New-York and Hartford to the amount of about $75,000.

The roofs of the Stores on the North side of Market Street were several times on fire, but were fortunately saved. The Steam Boat Henrietta and all the shipping hauled off from the wharves, and sustained no injury.

It is supposed the fire was accidental. The same square was destroyed by fire in 1819.

Mrs. Urquhart, Richard Bradley, and John Bradley, are mentioned as the greatest sufferers.

Gov. Clinton.—At the celebration of the 8th of January in Albany, New-York, Gov. Clinton attended, and gave the following toast.

"The sublime association of heroic virtue and national gratitude."

☞ We have omitted a few *new advertisements* for want of room; they are such, however, as will not suffer by one week's delay; they, and *all* the old ones, shall go in our next.

An adjourned session of the legislature of South-Carolina, commenced on Monday, the 21st ult. principally for the purpose of trying the impeachment of Judge James.

Supreme Court.—In addition to the gentlemen heretofore named as having obtained license from the Supreme Court to practise law in this state, the following have been admitted:

In the superior courts: John Bragg, jr. of Warrenton.

In the county courts: Richard E. Fortune, of Iredell.

Superior Courts.—The Judges of the Superior Courts have made the following arrangement of the Circuits for the present year:

	Spring.		*Autumn.*
Edenton,	Judge Ruffin.	Judge	Strange.
Raleigh,	Martin.		Norwood.
Newbern,	Strange.		Martin.
Cape-Fear,	Norwood.		Donnell.
Hillsborough,	Daniel.		Ruffin.
Mountains,	Donnell.		Daniel.

The *Weather* has again, after a few nights of frost, moderated, and is as mild and genial as April: vegetation looks green and fresh, and many garden plants are now (2d of February) in bloom. No snow has yet fallen here during the season.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

London papers to the 5th Dec. were received at N. York on the 18th ult.

Despatches from the British Ambassador at Constantinople, dated the 6th of Nov. reached London on the 30th, but had not been published. The private accounts from that place in the French and German papers, were to the 10th of November. It appears from these that the intelligence of the destruction of the Turkish fleet reached Canstantinople on the 1st of that month.—The news caused a great consternation, but the Port had not resorted to any acts of violence against the European residents, and the Ambassadors remained there at the last dates.

Constantinople, Nov. 7.—Since the 1st of this month, when the burning of the Turkish fleet at Navarin was known, an indignation not to be described, has prevailed among the Turks. Tranquility, however, prevails, and we look forward with impatience to the decision of the Sultan after the great Divan on the 5th. The Ambassadors of the three powers are still here but no intercourse is held with them, and the Austrian Ambassador is in constant negotiation with the Reis Effendi.

Odessa, Nov. 15.—We have news from Constantinople to the 8th. The capital was tranquil, and the ambassadors were still there. Since the news of the catastrophe at Navarin, we have received that of a landing made by Fabvier on Scio, the 18th Oct. The Sultan was said to be in consternation; and private letters announced since, that the Reis Effendi had been beheaded; others that he was exiled. The result of the frequent meetings of the Divan, was expected every moment.

Dr. George Holcombe, one of the Representatives from the state of New Jersey, in the Twentieth Congress, died lately at his residence in New-Jersey, after a lingering illness.

BISSEXTILE, or LEAP YEAR.

We have been desired, by one of those very *gallant* Benedicts who sin away the day of (matrimonial) grace in banqueting on the luxuries of *single blessedness*, and drink the cup of celibacy to its dregs before they see "the error or their way," and repent of their non-conformance to the requisitions of Sacred Writ, to "people and replenish the earth," to publish the following scrap, which he took the trouble to cut out and send us, taken from an old volume printed in 1606, entitled "Courtship, Love, and Matrimonie." We give it a place in our columns, with all imaginable pleasure, as it is peculiarly appropriate at this time, 1828 being Bissextile or *Leap Year*. And we hope the *sight* of it in our columns, will afford as much comfort to our friend, as putting it there does to ourselves; and that it will be the means of smoothing a wrinkle in his forehead, and of drawing a nail from his coffin.

"Albeit, it is nowe become a parte of the Commun Lawe, in regard to the social relations of life, that as often as every bissextile year doth return, the ladyes have the sole privilege, during the time it continueth, of making love unto the men, which they may doe either by wordes or lookes, as unto them it seemeth proper; and moreover, no man will be entitled to the benefite of Clergy who dothe refuse to accept the offers of a ladye, or who dothe in any wise treate her proposal withe slight or contumely."

The Markets.

Charleston, Jan. 25.

Cotton.—During the latter part of the week the transactions in the finer qualities of short staple have been tolerably fair, prices that were previously asked and refused have been with less difficulty realised. The principal sales for English market have been made at 9¾ a 9½ cents, little however has been done. The purchasers for the Northern Factories and the French market, range from 10 to 10¼, and 11 cents have been given for favorite brands. The finer qualities are particularly scarce.

Cheraw, Jan. 25.—Cotton, 9½; bacon 10; flour 5; peach brandy 40 to 45; apple do. 35 to 40; whiskey 40; pork 4 to 5; tallow 9 to 10.

Petersburg, Jan. 26.—Cotton, 8 to 9¾; peach brandy 55 to 62; apple do. 28 to 29; flour 6 to 6 50; pork 4 to 4½; wheat 80 to 87; tobacco 2½ to 5. North Carolina Bank Bills, 7 to 8 per cent. discount.

Fayetteville, Jan. 24.—Strictly prime cotton would bring 9 cents; sales at 8½ to 8¾. Not much coming to market. Whiskey, 30 to 32.

New-York, Jan. 22.

Cotton.—The sales, for the last three days, amount to about 800 bales—comprising about 400 bales of New-Orleans at 10½ a 11 cents, and the same quantity of Uplands at 9 to 10¼ cents; the principal sales of Uplands are at 9½ cents.

Married,

In Sparta, Tennessee, on the 10th ult. Mr. Thomas A. Frohock, late of this county, to Miss Sarah Ann Ballenger, formerly of Culpeper county, Virginia.

DIED,

Very suddenly, on the 26th ult. at the house of his brother in Charlotte, Mr. Daniel Gillespie, of this county, in the 29th year of his age.

In the city of New-York, on the 21st ult. Mrs. Grace Webster, wife of the Hon. Daniel Webster, aged 47. She was on her way from Boston to Washington City, and was arrested by sickness, which terminated her life at New-York. Mr. Webster left the latter place on the 22d, for Boston, accompanied by the corpse of his wife.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Alexander J. Worke, for the purpose of securing certain debts therein mentioned, I will sell at public vendue on Friday the 29th day of February next, on the premises, that valuable tract of land known by the name of the Leeper place, lying on the Big and Little Catawba, about three miles above Mason's ferry, joining the land of Dr. W. Maclean and others. This tract contains, according to a late survey 1065 acres; and is well known to be equal in quality to any in the upper part of South-Carolina; a large portion thereof being first rate low ground. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to lose no time in examining it, as a sale will positively take place at 12 o'clock of that day.

Terms of sale will be, one-third cash; one third at one year's credit, and the remaining third two years credit.

THEOPHILUS FALLS, *Trustee.*

January 22d, 1828. 6t03

FREDERICK SACHLER'S ESTATE.

THE subscriber, administrator of Maj. Frederick Sachler, dec'd. of Rowan county, N. C. desires the Legatees to present their inventories, legally authenticated, for settlement; and that he will be fully ready for settlement by next February court. 3t02

ADAM ROSEMAN, *Adm'r.*

January 26th, 1828.

LOST,

ON Thursday morning, 22d instant, between George Ury's and Concord, a small Morocco *POCKET BOOK*, pretty much worn, containing fifteen or eighteen dollars in Newbern and Cape Fear bills; besides several valuable papers, all of which are not recollected. One note on Caleb P. Alexander, for fifty dollars, made payable to David Henderson, with a credit of 5 dollars; one due bill on John Barringer, for fifteen dollars; one do. on do. for two dollars 84-100, dates not recollected; two or three judgements vs. Thompson Hunt, and John Klutts' constable receipt to T. Hunt, for several sums, for collection, amount not recollected. I will give $5 reward for the papers only, and ask no questions. M. HUNT.

January 31st, 1828. 2t01.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD!

RAN away from the plantation of Mrs. Trotter, near Salisbury, SAM, a bright mulatto boy, about 30 years of age, and near six feet high. He is stout and well made; has a down cast look, and a little inclined to stoop in the shoulders. It is supposed that he will endeavour to pass as a free man, from the fact of his absconding without cause. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me in Salisbury, or to the overseer on the plantation. THOMAS G. POLK.

February 1st, 1828. 4t03

☞ The Greensborough Patriot and Milton Gazette, will insert the above advertisement 4 weeks in their papers and forward their accounts for payment. T. G. P.

SEIDLITZ *and* SODAIC POWDERS.

E. WILLEY & CO. have on hand of the above Powders, and will continue to keep, a constant supply during the season, by the gross, dozen, or single box.

Salisbury, Jan 18, 1828. 98

N. B. said powders are put up according to the method prescribed by the London Pharmacologia.

DANIEL H. CRESS

REQUESTS all persons indebted to him by note of hand, book account, or otherwise, to make payment immediately, or their debts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Persons having demands against him, will please present them for payment

He expects from the North, in a few days, an assortment of GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, | *Cutlery, Crockery, Groceries, &c.*

which he is disposed to sell low for *cash*, or on *short* credit.

Salisbury, Jan. 15th, 1828. 98

LAND *and* NEGROES, *for* SALE.

ON Wednesday, the 20th day of February next, will be exposed to public sale on the State House Square, in the city of Raleigh,

110 *valuable Slaves,*

late the property of John Haywood, Esquire, deceased; a large portion of them young likely boys and girls. Amongst them are several very valuable carpenters, Blacksmiths, and other mechanics, and several valuable house servants. Also several very valuable

Tracts of Land

in the neighborhood of Raleigh, affording situations for buildings, well watered, and would suit Gentlemen from the lower country who may desire healthy summer residences. The different tracts of land will be laid off in lots, or sold entire as may be agreed on by the commissioners appointed in behalf of the State. The sales will be made for the benefit of the State of North Carolina, on a credit of one, two and three years, with interest from the respective days of sale, the purchasers giving bonds with approved sureties.

The sale will certainly take place, and will be continued from day to day until the whole property is disposed of.

JOSEPH PICKETT,
JAS. F. TAYLOR,
WM. ROBARDS,

Commissioners for the State of N. Carolina.

Raleigh, Jan. 6, 1828. 5t02

HOUSE AND LOT, NEGROES, &c.

WILL be sold, at public auction, on Wednesday, the 20th of February next, in the town of Statesville, a *House* and *Lot*, together with the necessary out-houses, and in addition thereto a safe and commodious blacksmith's shop, situated in a pleasant part of the village, near the best public well.

Also, One *Negro Man*, two *negro women*, and one *child*. Terms 12 months credit, bond and security required. M. L. HILL, *Trustee.*

January 1, 1828. 6t02

SHERIFF'S SALE OF NEGROES.

WILL be sold for cash, at the court-house in Salisbury, on Monday, the 18th of February next, 13 likely *negroes*, 4 men, 3 women and children, and 3 young women; sold by execution, as the property belonging to the estate of Wm. C. Love, dec'd. to satisfy sundry executions in my hands for collection.

Price adv. $1.75 F. SLATER, *D. Shff.*

January 1st, 1828. 6t01

ESTATE OF JOHN DONALDSON.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of John Donaldson, dec'd. late of Rowan county, N. C. with the Will annexed, desires all persons indebted to said estate to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, within the time limited by Act of Assembly, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

RUFUS REID, *Administrator.*

December 14th, 1827. 93

NOT RAN AWAY!

RAN away from the subscriber, at Peterburg, Georgia, on the night of the second of January, one *negro man*, and his wife. The fellow is rather of a yellow complexion, stout, and well made; his name is *Isaac*, and will both probably make for Virginia; the woman is black and likely, and is called *Rose*: they both carried several suits of apparrel, and several blankets and quilts. JOHN D. WATKINS.

Jan. 3d 1828. 3t01

MANSION HOTEL.

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA,

BY EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1827. 82

CASH

THE MOTHER *and* LIFE *of* TRADE.

THE subscriber having removed his Store to Concord, respectfully invites all those who are indebted to him to come forward and settle by the first day of March next. Those who fail in complying, may rest assured that their notes and accounts will be placed forthwith in the hands of officers for collection.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Dec. 5th, 1827. 92

PEREMPTORY NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the estate of William C. Love, dec'd. are requested to make immediate payment, as the affairs of the estate are such that indulgence cannot be given. Those wishing to settle, can call upon John H. Hardie, with whom the notes are lodged, and who can be found at the Court-House at all times.

GEORGE LOCKE,
HENRY GILES,
7t01 *Receivers.*

January 3d, 1828.

CASH WANTED!

THE subscriber has declined *crediting* his Goods, and requests those indebted to him, to make payment against the first of February next, as longer indulgence need not be expected. I will sell

GOODS

at reduced prices hereafter, for CASH ALONE.

GEO. M'CONNAUGHEY.

Salisbury, Nov. 29, 1827. 91

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

WILL be sold, for cash, at the court-house in Salisbury, on Monday the 18th of February, 1828, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due for the year 1826, to wit:

40 acres adjoining Samuel Marlin and others, given in by Thomas Robinson.
96 acres adjoining Forest Monroe and others, given in by John Robley.
472 acres adjoining Moses A. Locke and others, given in by William Moore.
350 acres adjoining Doct. John Scott and others, given in by Joseph McConnaughey.
640 acres adjoining Matthew Locke and others, given in by Joseph McConnaughey for Betsey Locke.
200 acres adjoining William Pinkston and others, given in by John F. Phifer.
1 House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, adjoining James Martin, Jr. and others, given in by Isom Hanes.
1 House and Lot lying on Main street, adjoining Mary Gay and others, given in by Thomas Holmes, for Francis Coupie.
1 House and Lot lying on Main street, adjoining William Pinkston, Jr. and others, given in by Abraham Jacobs.
1 House and Lot lying on Water street, adjoining Isaac Earnhart and others, given in by Ralph Kestler.

F. SLATER, *Sheriff.*

Jan. 1st. 1828. [40cts.) 6t01

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 1st of May last, my *Negro Boy GEORGE*, about 26 or 27 years of age, smooth black skin, pleasant countenance, having one of his fingers so injured by a machine as renders it useless, and, as well as recollected, quite doubled up in his hand; and 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. Said boy belongs to the estate of Jesse Wren, dec'd. now in the care of the subscriber, and lawful agent of said estate. It is supposed he intends making his way to some free state. The above reward will be paid on his delivery to me, in Lancaster District, S. C. or lodged in any jail in North Carolina, Virginia or Maryland, so as I receive him; or $25 if taken in South Carolina.

ROBERT STINSON.

November 4th, 1827. 3mt100

Valuable PLANTATION *and* NEGROES.

WILL be sold for cash at the Court-house in Salisbury, on Monday, 18th day of February next, the *Plantation* whereon Samuel Young now lives, lying on Third Creek, adjoining John Young, Wm. B. Wood, and others; containing about 700 acres of as good *Land* as any in Rowan county, about 175 acres cleared, much of which is fresh, all under good fence, and there are on the premises convenient and suitable buildings of all kinds required on a large farm.

Also, will be sold on the same day and place, 13 likely *NEGROES*, consisting of 3 men,—Women and Children. All sold as the property of said Samuel Young, to satisfy sundry executions in my hands for collection.

Price adv. $1.50. F. SLATER, *D. Sheriff.*

January 9th, 1828. 5t01

DR. J. W. HILLYARD,

BEGS leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of Davidson county, that he has just received a fine assortment of *Fresh Medicines*, and expects to receive within a few weeks, from Philadelphia and New-York, an assortment more extensive than has ever reached this country; and he pledges his time and talents, *in future*, entirely to his profession. He hopes, from years experience in the profession, to meet with that patronage which a man should, whose whole mind is devoted to it. His charges shall never exceed those made by other medical gentlemen. *August* 27, 1827 78

A CURRIER WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a sober and industrious Currier and finisher of Leather, immediately, who can come well recommended as such; a man with a family would be preferred. Generous wages will be given.

WALTER M'CONNELL.

Guilford county, Jan. 11, 1828. 3t9

ALMANAC, 1828.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
January.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
February.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	
March.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
April.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
May.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
June.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
July.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
August.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
September.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
October.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
November.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
December		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			

LAMP OIL.

FIRST quality of *Winter Strained Lamp Oil*; also, *Glass Lamps*, for sale, by 97

Salisbury, Jan. 14, 1828. E. WILLEY & Co.

YADKIN NAVIGATION COMPANY

A MEETING of the Directors of the Yadkin Navigation Company is requested on the 15th of February next, in the town of Salisbury. Matters of importance require their attention.

TWO OF THE DIRECTORS.

Jan. 23d, 1828. 3t01

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderte terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is repectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,

JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 61

State of North-Carolina, Iredell County:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1827: Sally Deaton *vs.* James Deaton; Petition for Divorce. In this case it is ordered by the Court that notice be given for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury; and in the Star, printed in Raleigh; that the defendant James Deaton, appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead to, or answer the petition of Sally Deaton, or that the same will be taken pro confesso, and will be heard ex parte. Copied from the minutes.

15t9 Test: JAS. CAMPBELL, *Clk.*

State of North-Carolina, Iredell county:

ROBERT H. CARSON *vs.* David Carson, Andrew Carson, William Carson, Eleazer Carson, Mary Carson, Joel Wetherly and his wife Margaret, James Scott and his wife Martha, and Samuel Carson: Petition for the sale of the real estate of Samuel Carson, deceased. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case reside without the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, giving notice to said defendants to appear at next term of said court to be held for the county of Iredell, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, at the court-house in Statesville, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex-parte as to them. Witness John Mushat, clerk and master of our said court, at office, this 20th Dec. A. D. 1827. 6t0

JOHN MUSHAT, *c. m. c.*

SHERIFFS DEEDS.

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

POETRY.

FROM THE "TALISMAN."

Loveliest of lovely things are they
On earth that soonest pass away;
The rose that lives its little hour,
Is prized beyond the sculptured flower:
Even love, long tried, and cherished long,
Becomes more tender and more strong,
At thought of that insatiate grave
From which its yearnings cannot save.

THE BUTTERFLY.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

To be born with the spring, and to die with the rose,
To sip the fresh sweets of young flowers, ere they close,
To float on the wings of the zephyr at even,
And bathe in the rich dust of glory from heaven;
To shake from the wing the light spangles of gold,
And its course to the deep vaults of azure to hold;
Passing off from the bosom of earth like a sigh,
Such is the magical life of the young butterfly.

It resembles Desire, which, in search of new sweets,
Alights on each object of beauty it meets;
But restless—unrated with bliss of the earth,
It returns to the heaven from whence it had birth.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE BOOK OF JOB. A POEM.

From the North American Review.

Much criticism has been expended on the Book of Job. Apart from its interpretation, several questions have been debated concerning the kind of composition, and the antiquity of the work; whether the history be true or fabulous; where the scene of the story is laid; to what age it is to be referred, and by whom it was written.

With the exception of a short proem and conclusion, Job is acknowledged on all hands to be a poetical book. We do not seek the evidence of this in exact versification; for if any of the Hebrew writings ever had such a versification, we have now no means of ascertaining what it is. Oriental critics are not so idly employed now-a-days, as to search for the tetrameters, hexameters, sapphics, and iambics in Hebrew verse of which the faneiful Jerome spoke so familharly; but any one who is tolerably conversant with the Hebrew writings, will perceive a peculiar diction, and a distribution of sentences and members of sentences into that kind of correspondency of parts, which indicate some regard to numerical harmony; and which clearly distinguish the poetical books from those which are merely narrative, or intended only to prescribe rules of life and ritual observances. The same distinctive evidences, concerning the poetical books of the Hebrews, cannot fail to discover themselves in a skilful version; and though most of the readers of our common translation of Job have probably never suspected that they were reading a poem, yet with very little change of phraseology, and with suitable divisions of the lines, they must cease to have any doubts on the subject. But there are much higher qualities of poetry in the book before us, in comparison with which verse is a mere accident, an insignificant appendage. Aside from the theological question concerning its inspiration, there is in it a spirit of poetical inspiration, and an effulgence of sublime conception, which place it above all that is called beautiful and grand in epic or dramatic story. The hero, indeed, is distinguished by none of the favorite exploits of Grecian or Roman fame. He has the patience and prudence of Ulysses, and the piety of Æneas, without the dissimulation of the first, and without being blazoned by the deeds of personal valor ascribed to either. He is altogether a moral hero. The sublimity of his character is wholly a moral sublimity. The character is not indeed perfect or immaculate; but, taken as a whole, it affords an illustrious example of constancy under sufferings, and of a mind triumphing, by the aid of conscious virtue and unshaken fidelity, over a succession of adverse events and overwhelming calamities, and the perplexing conduct of real or pretended friends.

If it is worth while, therefore, to give it (the Book of Job) any particular name, we have no objection to call it, with Mr. Noyes, 'a didactic poem upon the ways of Providence; the leading design of which, is to establish the truth, that *character is not to be inferred from external condition;* and to enforce the duty of *submission to the will of God.*'

A nice point.—Mr. Thornton of the Nantucket Inquirer, so says Mr. Jenks of the Evening Bulletin, in reply to a call for the reason why he does not enter into the field of public controversy, and enlist under the banners of one or the other of the conflicting parties, says he will engage to do so, whenever his correspondent "will show why headach is spelled *without* a final *e*, and belly-ache *with*."

Boston Gazette.

The late Treasurer Haywood.—By an arrangement with the widow and heirs of the late Treasurer, says the Fayetteville Observer, which received the sanction of the Legislature, all the Bank Stock owned by him at his death, is to be received by the State, at par, in part payment of his deficiency. Also, the negroes, (108 in number,) and all the real estate which, agreeably to his will, can be conveyed, are to be made over to the Governor, for the use of the State, and sold on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, under the direction of the Treasurer, Attorney General, and Col. Joseph Pickett. A suit is also to be instituted, to ascertain, judicially, the amount of the defalcation.

There is so much of mystery about this defalcation, and the Treasurer stood before the world with so perfectly fair a character, that we, in common with the whole people of the State, have hoped that there was some mistake, which would be discovered, and that it would finally appear that the Treasurer was no defaulter. We grieve to say, that no fact has been disclosed to place the matter in such a favorable light. There is one circumstance, and we have no pleasure in stating it, which proves conclusively, we think, that the deficiency is of more than a year's standing. It is this: That in the Annual Treasury Report of 1826, it is stated that there was deposited in the two Banks at Raleigh, the sum of $84,248; and that *there remained in the Treasury, to meet the current demands*, the sum of $84,220. This was shortly before the meeting of the Legislature; and it appears that the Treasurer, during that session, checked on the Banks for the sum of $34,455, being nearly as much as the entire demands on the Treasury during the session. If the money had been in the Treasury, as reported, it would no doubt have been applied to the purpose for which it was said to be retained. The inference is, we think, evident, *that it was not there.*

Endorsers on Notes, &c.—Perhaps the act passed at the late session of the legislature, says the Raleigh Register, making the endorsers of bonds and notes, liable as security in the same manner as they would be, if they had signed on the face of the note, concerns the community at large more than any other. The commonly received opinion has been, that the endorser of a bond or note was not security, unless so expressed in the endorsement, when the law has been, that unless the person to whom the endorsement was made, made a demand of the maker and gave notice thereof to the endorser, within a reasonable time, the endorser was exonerated. The Courts construed this reasonable notice to mean the first opportunity, offered by mail or otherwise; the consequence of which has been severe losses and disappointments.

Widows' Dower.—A law was passed at the late session of our legislature in relation to dower. Under the former law, the jury were compelled to assign to the widow, her proportion in every separate tract, thus impairing the value of each tract, and taking from the widow the chance of selling her lands to advantage. By the recent law, the jury have the option of assigning the whole number of acres belonging to the widow, in any one tract, having regard to the interest of the heirs.

Printing for the Blind.—Books have been printed by order of the Edinburgh Blind Asylum, by which blind persons are enabled to read; and an apparatus, by which they may communicate one with another by writing, is also said to be in a state of considerable forwardness. The method of printing or writing we have not seen explained; but its practicability may be easily understood on reflecting that the *forms* of letters, and their relative positions in syllables and words, may be as correctly conveyed to the mind through the sense of *feeling* as through that of *sight*. The signification of words and sentences are to be obtained through operations of the mind, unconnected with the mediums through which the words and sentences reach it.

A jury in the city of New York has found a verdict of $1000 damages, and six cents costs, against a young blood for driving his sulky over a Mr. Richards on one of the turnpike roads, where there was room enough for four carriages abreast. A few such verdicts as this, will teach these Jehues to be better whips.

ENGRAVING ON GLASS.

Cover one side of a flat piece of glass after having made it perfectly clean with beeswax, and trace figures upon it with a needle, taking care that every stroke cuts completely thro' the wax. Next make a border of wax all round the glass so to prevent any liquor when poured on from running off. Then take some finely powdered fluate of lime (flour spar) strew it evenly over the glass and then gently pour upon it, so as not to displace the powder, as mush concentrated sulphuric acid diluted with thrice its weight in water, as is sufficient to cover the powdered flour spar. Let every thing remain in this state for 3 hours; then remove the mixture, and clean the glass by washing it with oil of turpentine; the figures, which were traced thro' the wax will be engraven on the glass, while the parts which the wax covered will be uncorroded. The fluate of lime is decomposed by the sulphuric acid, and sulphate of lime is formed. The fluoric acid, disengaged in the gaseous state, combines with the water that diluted the sulphuric acid, and forms liquid fluoric acid before the glass is corroded.

Method of increasing the Odour of Roses.

For this purpose, according to the author of the method, a large onion is to be planted by the side of the rose tree in such a manner that it shall touch the foot of the latter. The roses which will be produced, will have an odour much stronger and more agreeable than such as have not been thus treated, and the water distilled from these roses is equally superior to that prepared by means of ordinary rose leaves.

Defacing Bank Bills.—A correspondent of the Middlesex Gazette remarks, that "the general method of defacing bills supposed to be counterfeit, is such that by the use of a certain liquid called Chlorine, the marks may be made to disappear, and the bill pass as currently as before. This is extensively practised to the great damage of the public and particularly to the Banks. It may be prevented by drawing the pen across the names of the President and Cashier. Then if an attempt is made to take the marks from the bill, the names will be taken also, and leave it in a situation not to be written on again. The defacing with printing ink may be taken off by another process; but by doing what is before stated, every thing of the kind may be prevented.

UNITED STATES CALENDAR.

PRESIDENTS.

1789, George Washington, born 11th Feb 1732; died 4th Dec. 1799, aged 68.
1797, John Adams, born 19th Oct. 1735; died 4th, July, 1826, aged 91.
1801, Thomas Jefferson, born 2d April, 1743; died 4th July, 1826, aged 83.
1809, James Madison, born 5th March, 1751.
1817, James Monroe, born, 2d April, 1759.
1825, *John Quincy Adams*, born 11th July, 1767.

Vice Presidents.

1789 John Adams,
1797 Thomas Jefferson,
1801 Aaron Burr,
1805 George Clinton,
1810 Elbridge Gerry,
1817 Daniel D. Tompkins.
1825 *John C. Calhoun.*
1814 John Armstrong,
1816 Wm. H. Crawford,
1818 John C. Calhoun,
1825 *James Barbour.*

Secretaries of State.

1789 Thos. Jefferson,
1794 Edm'd Randolph,
1795 Timo. Pickering,
1800 John Marshall,
1801 Levi Lincoln, (acting.)
1801 James Madison,
1810 Robert Smith,
1812 James Monroe,
1817 John Q. Adams,
1825 *Henry Clay.*

Secretaries of the Treasury.

1789 Alex. Hamilton,
1795 Oliver Woolcott,
1801 Samuel Dexter,
1801 Albert Gallatin,
1815 Geo. W. Campbell,
1816 Alex. J. Dallas,
1817 Wm. H. Crawford,
1825 *Richard Rush.*

Secretaries of War.

1789 Henry Knox,
1795 Timo. Pickering,
1796 James M'Henry,
1800 Samuel Dexter,
1801 Henry Dearborn,
1809 William Eustis,
1813 John Armstrong,
1814 James Monroe,
1815 William H. Crawford,
1817 Geo. Graham,
1817 John C. Calhoun,
1825 *James Barbour.*

Secretaries of the Navy.

1789 Benj. Stoddard,
1801 Robert Smith,
1809 Paul Hamilton,
1814 William Jones,
1816 B. W. Crowninshield,
1818 Smith Thompson,
1823 *Sam'l. L. Southard.*

The site of the new Town of Columbus, at the Falls of the Chatahoochie, Georgia, incorporated by an act of the Legislature, already attracts much interest: about forty buildings have been erected, among them two taverns, some stores, shops, &c.

M. Ude, the celebrated French cook, has been engaged at the Hotel of Mr. Crockford, in London, with a salary of £2,000 ($5333) a year. He is fitting up a house for his own family, Albermarle street; and the scene of his future operations.

Henry Eckford, William M. M'Coun and John P. Decatur, were bound over in New York on the 20th ult. to keep the peace for being concerned in sending a challenge to Hugh Maxwell, District Attorney.